

[From the Soil of the South.]

FRUIT CULTURE FOR THE SOUTH.

We have some inquiries from different parts of the South upon the different branches of Fruit Culture, that we deem we cannot answer all fruit effectually than to republish our treatise upon Fruit Culture at the South, submitted to the first Fair of the Russell and Muscogee Agricultural Society. Since our visit to the Mazon Fair, we are more than ever convinced of the beautiful adaptation of our climate to the growth and full perfection of all the fruits described. Will some of our Southern readers add to the list the culture of the Orange, Lemon, Pine-Apple, Date, Olive, and Guava, as adapted to portions of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas? In the culture of these fruits we have no experience, and shall feel under obligations if some one having experience will come to our aid.

APPLE.

All the fine varieties of this fruit have been produced from the wild Apple; and to the Monks of the middle ages we are indebted for the first great improvements in fruit culture. The cultivated apples of the United States were introduced from Europe by seeds and by cuttings, and although the wild crab grows in almost every State in the Union, no edible variety is indigenous. The great difficulty in cultivating the apple here, is in the fact, that almost all the trees originated in a colder climate, and a change of climate is almost certain to produce disease. It is immaterial whether a tree, cutting, or bud, is brought from a cold climate, for the bud contains all the elements of the tree, its health and its diseases. This no doubt is the reason why most of our apple orchards are so short-lived, ten to fifteen years being their average length of life. If we would cultivate the apple successfully, we must propagate it from seeds, and not from cuttings, and when once we get a good variety, propagate it by root-grafting. Apple seeds should be planted in the fall, or if delayed until Spring, warm water should be poured over the seeds until they sprout, which will be in about three days, and then the seed planted will grow from three to six feet the first year, and produce fruit in three or four years from seed; out of a lot of seedlings, in all probability there will be some good fruit; these may be propagated by root-grafting, which is the most certain and speedy way of propagation in this climate. This may be done from the first of February to the first of April. Take seedling roots of one year's growth, cut them off about one inch lower than they came out of the ground, now split the remaining stem just enough to take in the graft. The grafts should be taken from fruit bearing trees, and from wood of last year's growth; cut the grafts with two or three buds, and as many as possible with terminal buds; take a sharp knife and cut the end of the graft in a wedge form, commencing at the lower bud; now insert it in the root, taking care to keep the two outside bark together; plant the root either in the nursery or where the tree is to stand, leaving the terminal and one other bud above the ground; be careful in pressing the earth around the graft, that it is not moved from the union of its bark with the bark of the root. In any good soil, the graft will grow from four to six feet the first year, and will produce fruit the second or third year. The graft has now become a tree, and to be made productive must be cultivated, nursed, and tended. It will grow on almost any rich soil, and it is useless to cultivate the apple unless the soil is rich. Where the soil is not naturally rich, the roots should annually receive a top dressing of some good vegetable matter, with a little lime or ashes. The tree should be pruned, so as to throw out its branches low, to shade the trunk from the intense heat of our summer's sun, which frequently blisters the bark, causing disease and death. The ground of the orchard should be regularly cultivated, taking care not to injure the roots. One of the best methods ever adopted in this climate, is to shade the whole ground of the orchard with straw—wheat, oat, or pine straw. This preserves an even temperature, keeps the ground cool and moist, and gives the tree an astonishing vigor and beauty. There are four insects which are great enemies to the Apple in this section—the borer, the moth, the bark louse, and the black worm which infest the roots. The best remedy for the borer and the bark louse is to rub the trunk and the limbs of the tree with soft country soap; this not only destroys the insects, but invigorates the tree, and also effectually prevents rabbits from barking them; for the black worm around the base of the tree, ashes or lime may be used with advantage, and are a good preventive—but where the worm has already begun its ravages, take a sharp knife and pick him out, filling up all the worm holes and wounds with soft soap. The moth that produces the Apple worm may be destroyed by picking up all the fruit that falls, and feeding it to hogs, or by permitting hogs to run in the orchard.

If the people of the South will discard Northern raised Apple trees, and raise their own seedlings, we may have the Apple in as great perfection here as anywhere else; for wherever the wild crab grows, there may the improved varieties be grown also. It is true the Apple tree will not come into bearing here as at the North, but they come into bearing so much sooner. It is stated of the celebrated green Gage plum, that out of several bushels of seed planted, and raised to bearing, that the green Gage was the only one out of the whole lot worth cultivating; and if we can by planting bushels of Apple seeds, produce one that shall hold rank as fruit with the green Gage, it would be the greatest acquisition to fruit culture, that has ever beamed upon the South; and it can be done—all it wants is patience and perseverance. The greatest real difficulty that we have to contend with, is the speedy decay of the fruit, after it has matured. Whenever we find a remedy for this, the South will have nothing to fear in the culture of the Apple.

THE PEAR.

The Pear is a native of Europe and Asia, and was first introduced into this country by French settlers. There is no fruit that has been more improved by the Horticulturist's skill than the Pear. In its native state, it is even more unpalatable than the crab, and is termed choke pear. It is now made melting, sugary, and buttery. Van Mons, the celebrated Belgium pomologist, has produced eighty thousand new seedling Pears, many of them of exquisite flavor, and all said to be worthy of cultivation. The Pear tree is not so subject to disease in this climate as the Apple, nor is the fruit so subject to the attacks of insects. The tree is somewhat longer in coming into bearing, but if it is grafted from fruit bearing trees, on Pear, Apple, or Quince roots, as directed for the Apple, it will bear in four or five years after grafting. It is much longer lived than the Apple, and there can be no doubt but many of the Southern States are better adapted to Pear culture than the Northern. Here we never have that scourge of Northern Pear trees, the frozen sap blight, nor has the fire blight made its appearance here. Take it altogether, it is the hardest fruit cultivated at the South, and the wonder is, why it is not more extensively cultivated. The Pear will grow in any soil that will produce Corn, but it is most delicious in a light, rich loam, impregnated with iron; for this reason, blacksmiths have been found valuable to apply around Pear trees. They may be propagated by seeds, where new varieties are wanted, and grafts, where a new and valuable kind is to be propagated. It will take some patience to rear seedlings than from the Apple, as the Pear seldom bears from seed under ten or fifteen years, and frequently not under twenty; but as the tree has not the principles of decay stamped upon it that the Apple has, grafts

may be brought from any country where the Pear has been brought to the highest state of perfection, and those who choose to experiment may try the seed. The Southern States are as well adapted to the Pear as Belgium. I saw Dr. Camak, of Athens, exhibiting forty-five varieties of Pears at the Fair, at Atlanta, all the produce of his own orchard, and most of them of superior quality. One great advantage the Pear has over all other fruits raised here, is its longer keeping qualities; there are many varieties that may be kept through the whole winter, ripening entirely in the house, after picking, which will place the Pear first on the list of Southern cultivated fruits. The Pear needs little or no pruning, and to render it dwarf in its habits, graft it on Quince stalks; this is particularly well adapted to garden culture, and brings them into bearing sooner than standard trees.

THE PEACH.

The Peach is a native of Asia, and was first introduced into Europe by the Romans, and into this country by the early settlers. It is easily propagated, either by seeds, cuttings, or grafting. Peaches come into bearing in this climate, from the seed, in two and three years; but as there is no certainty of producing the same variety from seed, as the parent tree, cuttings or grafting must be resorted to. In grafting the Peach, graft in roots of Peach, Plum or Apricot, one year old, as directed for the Apple; this method of grafting is easier than budding, and altogether superior; for as the graft is inserted below the surface of the ground, the whole tree is of the grafted variety; they will grow from six to eight feet the first season, and be done just as the bud begins to swell; pinch off all the blossom buds, and leave the terminal and one side bud above the surface of the ground. A rich sandy loam, suits the Peach best, and imparts the finest flavor to the fruit. The great enemy to the Peach in this country, is the Peach worm; this is a worm much resembling a flat head, which preys upon the tree near the roots, frequently eating entirely around the trunk, causing death to the tree; they may easily be detected by the black gummy substance exuding around the base of the tree. There are many remedies and preventives recommended; lime and ashes are good preventives; scrape away the earth around the base of the tree, and fill it with some good air-slacked lime, or good fresh ashes; renew this every spring; but where the worm has got already a good hold, I have never found anything so effectual as boiling water, turned from the spout of a tea-kettle; be careful and not apply too much water at a time, as it might kill the tree; but a moderate quantity, not only kills all the eggs and worms, but seems to invigorate the tree. The worm is produced by a fly, which deposits eggs in the bark around the base, and they hatch out a white flatworm and commenced their work of destruction immediately. Another pest to Peach culture, is the worm in the fruit, the fruit is not so subject to the attacks of insects as the Plum, and if hogs are allowed to run in the Peach orchard, they effectually keep down the insect with it. A peach crop, to come to its highest perfection, should be sited with as much assiduity as Corn or Cotton. The great fault with Southern Peach culturists, is they are not satisfied with the yield of Peaches; but they must annually crop the Peach orchard, and it must yield Corn or Cotton, as well as Peaches. A Peach orchard, planted twenty feet each way, will require every inch of soil in the intervening spaces for the roots, to perfect the trunk, foliage, flowers and fruit; and every crop taken from a Peach orchard, is just so much taken from the productiveness of the trees. This may be objected to by some, who have tried some crops amongst their trees with apparent good results; but in cultivating the crops, the trees got more culture than usual, and showed an increased production over the season when they were in the turf. If the trees bore better by cultivating a crop amongst them, how much better would they bear cultivated without the crop! It is a well established fact, that all grain crops are positively injurious to fruit trees. The proper time for pruning in this climate is July; the wound then heals quickly, and as Peaches are only made on new wood, it is best to shorten in the branches, to induce the limbs to make new wood, which will give plenty of fruit for next season. A serious difficulty the Peach has to contend with here, is the late Spring frosts. The warm days of Winter swell the bud, as the first genial day of Spring it bursts forth in its tenderness and beauty, but to be blackened and blighted by a lingering frost. For this reason, Peaches should never be planted on low, wet lands, or in the vicinity of streams of water, as they are much more liable to be killed by frost than when planted on high and dry lands. As to varieties, there are seedling Peaches raised on many of our plantations that will compare favorably with any of the grafts of France, and whoever may wish to start a Peach orchard, need not go out of Georgia for varieties. Peach seed should be planted immediately after eating the fruit. It is frequently observed that self-planted Peaches make the most vigorous trees, and the reason is, they had a better start.

PLUMS.

There are many varieties of native Plums found in this country, but the finer varieties of cultivated Plums were introduced from the South of Europe. The Plum, like the Peach, may be propagated from seeds, or by grafts—seeds where new varieties are wanted, and grafts where an old established kind is to be propagated. Graft below the ground, as directed for the Apple, in roots of the Plum, Peach, or Sloe, or one year's growth; and if grafted from a healthy fruit bearing tree, the graft will produce fruit the third year. The Plum tree will grow in almost any soil, and is very luxuriant in a light sandy soil; but to produce fruit it must have a stiff heavy soil, or a loam with a clay sub-soil. The great enemy of the fruit is the Curculio, or Plum Weevil. This is a brown bug or beetle, about the size of a pea bug, which makes its appearance about the time the fruit is forming in the bloom. The bug has a proboscis, and makes a puncture in the young fruit in the form of a crescent; in this he deposits an egg, the wound soon heals, the egg hatches out a worm, and the worm eats inwardly until it reaches the kernel, when the fruit drops; he now eats his way out, burrows in the ground, where he goes through a chrysalis state, and the next spring comes out a Curculio, ready for his work of destruction again. It is observed that where soils are very stiff, the worm cannot force his way in, and consequently perishes; for this reason, stiff clay soils are absolutely necessary for the perfection of the fruit. Paving around the tree has proved of great service, but whether it is the instinct of the Curculio which teaches it to shun those trees where there is no chance of propagating itself, or whether it is the fact of so many of the worms perishing on the pavement, has not yet been determined. Wherever the Plum orchard is, it should be a hard trodden yard, with hogs, geese and other poultry, ranging through it. The Curculio seems to be the natural enemy of all the thin skin fruits, and is a very shy and timid insect, dropping to the ground at the least jar of the tree. I have tried many experiments to get clear of him, but to no purpose. Salt has been recommended. I have found salt a fine invigorator of the Plum tree, but no preventive against the Curculio. There are localities around us

*I am now satisfied that it takes but a few days for the curculio to come out a Curculio, and destroy some out of the earth constantly, and keep up their depredations as long as the fruit can be produced.

where the Plum flourishes and yields heavy crops, but invariably the soil is stiff clay. The other diseases which the Plum is subject to in the Northern States we are exempt from here; our only enemy is the Curculio, and his name is Legion. The Plum tree requires little or no pruning; as the tree gets old shorten in the branches, to produce new wood.

NECTARINES.

The Nectarine is only a variety of the Peach, with a smooth skin. Its culture and propagation is in all respects like the Peach, but like the Plum, it is subject to the attacks of the Curculio, and should be planted in stiff soil, to secure fruit.

APRICOT.

The Apricot is found wild in Asia and America, and is one of the thin, smooth skin fruits between the Plum and Peach. It is desirable for its early bearing, being the first of all the stone fruits that ripen; but like the Plum, it is haunted by that scourge of thin skin fruits, the Curculio, and should be treated accordingly. It may be propagated by seeds or by grafting. Graft under ground, as directed for the Apple, on roots of Plum, Peach or Apricot, and if grafted from fruit bearing trees, two years will give fruit from the graft. From the early blooming of the Apricot, the blossoms are extremely liable to be killed by frosts; the tree therefore should be planted in the most exposed situations, to prevent the too early bloomings. The Plum, Nectarine, and Apricot, must all be planted in stiff soils, or constantly watched, and shaken during the fruiting season, and the insects destroyed, or they cumber the ground, and, like Dead Sea Fruit, perish before they come to the lips.

CHERRY.

The Cherry was introduced into Europe from Asia, by the Romans, and into this country by our English ancestors. The Morello is quite easy of culture and propagation, growing readily from seeds, and flourishing in almost any soil. But the finer varieties of English Cherries, must be grafted. Graft on one year old roots of the Morello, as directed for the Apple, and bearing trees will be produced in three years. The English Cherry cannot stand our long hot summers; the bark becomes blistered, and the tree cracks and dies; to prevent this, shade the tree. It is well to box the tree, up as high as the limbs, as we find ornamental trees in towns to prevent the barking by cattle; have the box bored full of holes, to let in light and air.

The North side of a house is the most appropriate place for the English Cherry. The English Cherry may also be grafted on a three year old Morello, in the limbs, as the Morello stands the sun better than the English. The foliage of the graft protects it from the sun, and all the fine varieties of English or French Cherries may be propagated and cultivated in this manner.

GRAPE.

This is one of the oldest fruits in existence, having been extensively cultivated by our earliest fathers for Wine. It is found in almost every climate, and is indigenous here. Our native grapes are superior for Southern culture to any of the foreign varieties that have yet been introduced. It is easy of propagation, growing freely from cuttings and layers. In a deep rich soil, abounding in lime, the grape is a long-lived plant, but from some cause, not yet explained, they are becoming a short-lived plant in Middle Georgia and Alabama; eight or ten years being their average life; but they are so easily propagated and produce fruit so quickly that it is almost like serving an annual crop. The vines of the grapes strike freely from cuttings, and bear freely the second year, and the third are in their greatest perfection. Among the grapes which strike frequently from cuttings, the Catawba and Warren are found to suit our own locality better than most others; being fine table grapes, and excellent for Wine. Grape cuttings may be put out either in the fall or Spring; let there be from three to five buds on the cutting; make a smooth, clean cut; place the cutting nearly horizontal in the ground, leaving out two buds, when the bud begins to swell, pinch off the weakest bud. The Grape delights in a calcareous soil, and where it is not found, lime should be freely used; no heating manures should be applied around the grape vines, but the mould from swamps, ashes, gypsum, soap-suds, and added to this the best manure I have ever found for grapes is shade. Shade to the roots, cover the ground with leaves or straw as far as the roots extend, which keeps the roots cool and moist. Grape vines with us, do not require the pruning that the Europeans give them. Any time between October and February, take out all the dead wood, and where the vine has become too scraggling and long jointed, cut to force new and thicker branches. The grape is sometimes affected with mildew or rot. This is caused by frequent changes in the weather, and will hardly ever occur, if the ground around the roots is properly mulched; for whatever changes may take place in the atmosphere, there is always an even temperature around the roots, which gives health to the fruit. The Scuppernon, a native white grape of North Carolina, is better adapted to Southern culture than any other grape, growing in any kind of soil and almost any situation; it however does not strike freely from cuttings, but must be layered or grafted; it is fully equal as a table, and superior as a wine grape, to any grape that I am acquainted with; it is superior for arbor and trellis work, growing rapidly and holding its foliage a long time. There are but few diseases that the grape is subject to here.

The Aphid, or ant cow, is a troublesome insect, not so much from the actual damage that they do, as the unsightly appearance they give the ends of the vines. A sprinkling of Scotch snuff, when the dew is on the leaf, will soon exterminate them.

FIG.

This, like the grape, is one of the oldest fruits cultivated. It probably originated in the Garden of Eden, and is the only fruit that has come down to us unimproved, from that Prince and Father of Horticulturists, Adam himself. We find no account of an improvement in its culture, but Figs six thousand years ago, were probably the same as Figs of to-day. The Fig is easily propagated, by cuttings, layers, or dividing the roots, and will grow in almost any soil, but the fruit is of superior flavor when grown on a rich sandy loam. It is liable to be winter-killed in this section and should therefore be planted in an open exposure, where it may get all of the cold to retard its early budding. It is rarely filled in the winter, until the sap has commenced rising. It is well to prune the bush, so as to form a tree, as it is better able to bear the cold of winter. A barren Fig may sometimes be made productive, by pruning the roots. When a winter is very severe, a Fig tree may be protected from the cold by applying a good coat of stable manure around the roots, covering the ground around the tree, about six inches deep. There are many varieties, and all have their advocates. The Fig should receive more extensive culture.

[To be concluded in our next.]

ECONOMY IN CANDLES. If you are without a rush light, and would burn a candle all night, unless you use the following precaution it is ten to one an ordinary candle will gutter away in an hour or two, sometimes to the endangering the safety of the house. This may be avoided by placing as much common salt, finely powdered, as will reach from the tallow to the bottom of the black part of the wick of a partly burnt candle, when, if the same be lit, it will burn very slowly, yielding a sufficient light for a bed chamber; salt will gradually sink as the tallow is consumed, the melted tallow being drawn through the salt, and consumed in the wick.

THE STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States.
"They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1859.

SUPREME COURT.

The following gentlemen have been licensed by the Supreme Court of this State, now in session, to practice Law in the several County Courts:

James P. Scales, Rockingham.
David M. Carter, Hyde.
Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.
Alfred M. Scales, Rockingham.
Wilson S. Hill, Guilford.
Eugene F. Clewell, Forsyth.
William H. Johnston, Edgecombe.
Zebulon B. Vance, Buncombe.
William H. Jones, Wake.
John C. Badham, Chowan.
William H. Bailey, Orange.
William T. Marsh, Beaufort.
Robert B. Gilliam, Jr., Cumberland.
Malcom J. McDuffie, do.
James C. Davis, Robeson.
William S. Devane, New Hanover.
Alexander S. Hicks, Granville.
Cyrus O. Lemmond, Union.
William S. Mason, Wake.
Francis W. Bird, Bertie.
Alfred M. Erwin, McDowell.
Samuel W. Watts, Martin.
William J. Houston, Duplin.
William F. Green, Franklin.
Archibald D. Hawkins, do.

And the following gentlemen have been licensed to practice in the Superior Courts:

Samuel H. McDowell, Burke.
James N. Montgomery, Caswell.
Andrew H. Joyce, Stokes.
William A. Littlejohn, Chowan.
Joseph Masten, Forsyth.
Tazewell L. Hargrove, Granville.
James R. Mendenhall, Guilford.
James J. Iredell, Wake.
William L. Tate, Burke.
George E. B. Singletary, Nash.
Richard M. Allison, Iredell.
Victor C. Barringer, Charlotte.
Forney George, Columbus.
Nathaniel McLean, Warren.
Quentin Busbee, Wake.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Monday, the 29th, barely a quorum of Senators appeared. A communication was received from the Treasury Department in relation to the estimates. A deficiency in the public revenues, amounting to \$219,000 is estimated by the Secretary for the ensuing year.

The President had signed the Kossuth Resolution, and the committee appointed to make arrangements to receive him, made a report. M. Kossuth will be introduced to the Senate in precisely the same manner that Gen. Lafayette was presented—the chairman of the committee of arrangements introducing him in these words, "We present Louis Kossuth to the Senate of the United States." The Senators will then rise in their seats, and the President of the body will invite him to be seated. The report was adopted.

The Senate soon after adjourned over to Friday. The House was not in session to-day, having adjourned until Tuesday, the 30th.

The House, on the 30th, went into Committee of the Whole, and after considering various points of order, a Resolution was introduced proposing a Committee of five to wait on and welcome Kossuth to that body. This gave rise to an earnest debate, in which Messrs. Brooks, Carter, Giddings, Richardson, Henry, and others, participated in the affirmative, and Messrs. Venable, Bayly, and others in the negative. Without concluding, the House adjourned to Wednesday, the 31st.

DEATH OF MR. CARRINGTON.

The last Richmond Enquirer says: "We were painfully shocked yesterday morning by the intelligence of the death of William C. Carrington, Esq., Editor of the Times, and a Delegate elect to the Legislature, at his residence in this city. Though for ten days prostrated by a violent attack of cold, which led to a probable congestion of his liver, his friends had confident hopes of his recovery. He, however, relapsed on Monday, and at half-past 10 o'clock that night, breathed his last, in a state of perfect consciousness. With the lamented deceased we have ever been on the kindest terms. In the excitement of political controversy, we have always respected him as a gentleman of sound heart and fine character, and a dignified, sensible, and influential Editor. He made a most favorable impression on the community, since his extended residence here—as was shown by his election to the responsible honor of a Delegate to the Legislature from this city, young man as he was."

HENRY CLAY.

Mr. Clay, it is stated, has certainly resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, by a letter to the Legislature of Kentucky. His letter was read to the two Houses now assembled at Frankfort, on the 23d December, and a Resolution was adopted to elect a Senator in his place on Tuesday, the 30th. Mr. Clay's health is said to be failing rapidly, and he looks forward in the belief that his death is near. His cough gets no better, and he is becoming much emaciated. The voice and port of command, the eagle eye, the great heart, and the fearless and determined spirit will soon pass forever from our midst. His death will produce a profound sensation throughout the whole country.

A NEW MAP.

We have been shown a new map of the United States, with the adjacent countries and islands, published by Jacob Monk, Baltimore, and engraved in the same City. It is handsomely executed, and is no doubt as accurate as it could be made. It is a Southern production, which is one of its strongest recommendations.

Mr. Clark, the Agent, is now in this City, and will exhibit this map to such as wish to see it. By the way, there ought to be a new map of North Carolina, and we hope the next Legislature will take the necessary steps to have one gotten up.

The ice on the Potomac river has of late placed the newspapers, South, under considerable inconvenience. It has cut them off from anything like a regular reception of the Northern news. We learn, however, that the ice has broken up, and that the boats will hereafter make their way regularly, unless another extraordinary freeze should occur.

A WORLD'S FAIR IN NEW YORK. The Board of Aldermen have adopted a Resolution granting the use of Madison Square to Edward Riddle and associates, for the erection of a building of glass and iron, for an industrial exhibition of all nations.

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

We allude in our last to the revolution in France, so boldly achieved by President Bonaparte, and we gave some of the details connected with it. Napoleon has shown that he possesses at least one quality of his great uncle—decision of character and rapidity of execution; but whether success is to crown his late usurpation, is a matter to be determined by time and events.

The Richmond Enquirer publishes some letters from Paris descriptive of the revolution and the state of Paris, and accompanies them with the following remarks:

"There is an air of romance about the inception of the movement which indicates much more sagacity and boldness on the part of the usurper than has been usually ascribed to him. The night of the successful coup d'etat, a brilliant and animated reception was given at the Palace Elisee. The President did the honors with great affability and apparently with entire devotion to the entertainment of his guests. About midnight (and here we quote from the correspondent of the National Intelligence) the President was called out from a circle of officers and prefects of departments who were playing the courier in the presence of him whom they were sure would be one day their Emperor. He passed into an adjoining cabinet, where he met a couple of his intimate counselors and devoted partisans. They told him that the decisive moment had come; that, in fact, he must now choose whether he would go to prison as a captive or to the Tuileries as an Emperor; that the allied factions in Parliament intended on the morrow to introduce and carry a measure that would infallibly result in his imprisonment and incarceration, unless energetically prevented by the prompt execution of the counter stroke that had been long since prepared, and which he must now let fall. 'Very well, gentlemen, hand me the decree and the proclamations; I'll sign them. But the Minister of the Interior, is not present; have me the necessary sand for and consult with him; I appoint, at the instant, M. de Morny, Minister of the Interior; let him countersign the decree. And now let it be immediately executed, and let the proclamations be issued.' The President then returned to the crowded saloons, and a couple of friends who were at the Elisee the evening before, reported that he continued to perform his role of host with a wonderful sang froid and cheerfulness of manner that prevented the first suspicion on the part of his guests that he had just played the decisive game of his fortunes—his head against a throne! Before day the next morning Generals Changarnier, Lamoriciere, and Cavaignac were seen in the streets, and the redoubtable detachment of troops dispatched for the purpose. Before day, and with the utmost silence, without causing the slightest alarm in the city, large bodies of troops were directed upon the Place du Palais Bourbon, the Place de la Concorde, the Champs Elisees, the Hotel de Ville, and Place du Carrousel. Daylight found all the troops in possession of the city in the quiet possession of M. Bonaparte's soldiery. The questions of the Assembly were arrested. All the entrances into the Palace in which the sittings were held were guarded by troops, with strict orders to prevent members of the Assembly from passing in or out. The President and his friends had of the audacious revolutionary movement which was in process of execution came from the placards which, by order of the usurping Dictator, were posted up on the walls all over the city.

The President escorted by a strong body of horse, and with a numerous staff embracing marshals, ex-celmas and Jerrard, Bonaparte and Louis Murat, made excursions through the streets. He wore a ghastly smile of anxiety at the coldness with which the people, though he was cheered by the cavalry and the gendarmes. The National Guard, however, was treacherous to its mission, as guardians of the liberty of Paris. The people, however, and no arms, were disposed to revolt—a most extraordinary usurpation was rapidly consummated—"order reigns at Paris," and the Republic of France is now, doubtless, ruled over with an iron rod by an ardent Dictator. The army have by an immense majority voted for the usurper, and on the 30th and 31st Dec., the free citizens of France have, no doubt, humbly submitted to the chains forged for them, and have recorded that election, upon his own liberal programme, of a dictator for ten years. There can be no doubt that the factions in the National Assembly, by their own dissensions and follies, invited the audacious movement of Louis Napoleon. The people had lost confidence in them, and were ready to fly to almost any alternative for supposed protection. The usurpation has succeeded—the people of France, stupefied by the suddenness of the trick or fascinated by the military glory of the name of Napoleon, have been drawn into the trap. If they submit quietly they deserve no better government—but if they do not, they will awake from their inglorious slumbers and make another violent effort, though their leaders are in prison, to shake down the dictator from his throne, imperial in everything but the name. We cannot believe that he will maintain his power for any extended period. New leaders will spring up, and the people soon have to go through the most violent throes, in their aspirations after freedom, which they seem to have too little spirit, sense or firmness to enjoy. The future of Europe is full of mighty issues—and France may still be the centre whence tumult and revolution will penetrate the whole continent."

SLAVERY IN CALIFORNIA.

The last news from California shows that the discussion about the division of the State and the introduction of slavery, is becoming more and more animated, and may in fact be considered the great topic of the times. The San Francisco Herald of the 12th ult., in the course of a long article deprecating excited and angry discussion in the subject of introducing slavery, makes the following interesting statement:

"It may startle those who happen to be nervous on this subject to be informed that slavery now exists and has always existed in California, since the adoption of the constitution. In the mining counties, and even in San Francisco, there are many slaves, and yet there is no manifest derangement of public morals in consequence, nor do the people generally seem to give themselves much anxiety on the subject. There is no attempt to incite the slaves to runaway, and they themselves, catching the healthy tone of public sentiment, never entertain a thought of such a thing. We know some of them whose earnings amount to as much as the pay of a post captain in the navy; and who can purchase their freedom at any time, but are perfectly content with their present condition. These facts go to prove that it will be difficult, without any serious agitation, to generate in the minds of the people of California on the slavery question, or to convert it into an element of discord; and such persevering agitation we hope never to see."

PEPPER has sent some fine *Canavus-backs* and *Teal*, for which he has our thanks. We understand that he has made arrangements by which he will receive regularly all such delicacies of the season, and serve them up for the Public in his usual elegant style. Such schemes of internal improvement deserve to go ahead!

Register.

PEPPER served us the same way, but we omitted to return our thanks in our last. We endorse the above—the Editor of the Register is a gentleman of taste. Let no one say, hereafter, that the Register and Standard have never agreed upon any one point.

Negroes were hired here on Thursday last, at an advance of at least twenty-five per cent. upon former prices. This is owing, in the first place, to the increased demand for labor, occasioned by the building of the North Carolina Rail Road, and the River improvements; and secondly, by the abundance of money. Such prices cannot be permanent.

Pork has been selling here, during the past four or five days, at from \$6.50 to \$7 per hundred—most of it going off, by engagement, at \$7. Doves of hawks were here from Lenoir, and Johnston, and one drove of some four or five hundred from Kentucky.

Louis Kossuth was in Baltimore on Monday last, leaving his friends at the Etow House. His health had improved, and he was to leave for Washington at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

NEW PARTIES.

Gov. Call, of Florida, proposes to break up existing parties and form a new one upon the Union principle. Gov. Call and this Union humber are disposed of by the Fredericksburg News, a White paper:

"PARTIES. Gov. Call of Florida proposes to break up the present parties of the country, and form new ones upon Union principles. Mr. Toombs of Georgia has been elected to the U. S. Senate upon similar propositions. We cannot but think that we understand the intentions of these gentlemen. We are not a party by a Union party! Is it their design to build up a party which is Union under all circumstances? Or is it intended to form a Union party upon the present issues? If the former we presume there will be weak enough to unite themselves to such a party. If the latter, there will be still fewer who would unite with them. There are not ten prominent men in the United States who are not for the Union under existing circumstances. Mr. Rhet of South Carolina is the only member of Congress who has openly avowed disunion at the present time. He declares that as an abstract question he wishes at once to dissolve the confederacy. But who are Mr. Rhet's followers? What number has he now in even South Carolina who will sustain him in a scheme so mad? We have yet to learn the material difference of principle between Southern Whigs and Democrats. They are all for the Union. To raising a new party upon issues which are not made by a Corporation of illegitimate freemen, is the double distilled essence of humbuggery. These men who are all the time bellowing for the Union are the greatest enemies the Union has. They act as if there was a formidable party in the country who were opposed to it—that it was in imminent peril, and that unless something was done to save it, it would tumble at once over their heads. And what does prove? In South Carolina, where there is not a press which does not advocate disunion—where almost every leading man in the State has been speaking and writing in every form and way he could—where the overwhelming influence of Mr. Calhoun was felt beyond the influence of any other name in any other State of the Union, not a man has been seen who has declared for the Union, in her late popular vote has declared for the Union, and will hereafter, if the late compromise is adhered to, be as firmly fixed in her attachments as Virginia herself.

Messrs. Toombs and Call are moonstruck, or they have some other motive than the one which appears upon the surface. They are smelling after the flesh-pots—which they can only taste by some political move like this. When they can satisfy the public that the Union is in danger—that a respectable party can be found in any one State, who are for its dissolution, then we may join them. But such not being the case now, we must beg to be excused from lending our countenance at this time to a proposition as absurd."

THE GREAT MEN OF THE SENATE.

The Washington Correspondent of the Charleston Mercury gives the following graphic account of some of the great men of the United States' Senate:

"HENRY CLAY is failing fast, and becoming a very old man. He probably came here in the hope of recruiting his shattered and failing powers; but a heavy rain and cold which he cannot shake off. Since the last session he has broken down in his health, and the collapse of the high excitement of the strife that sustained him, and the utter annihilation of the high hopes he nourished, have suddenly aged him, and what but a short time since, looked like an old, but still strong temple—graceful yet in its proportions, firm still upon its foundations, and in its interior, a vast hall, where we met for them. But such not being the case now, we must beg to be excused from lending our countenance at this time to a proposition as absurd."

THE RESULT IN VIRGINIA.

We copy from the last Richmond Enquirer the following statement of the result in Virginia:

"Grayson county elects to the House, Wm. C. Parks (Whig) over John Johnston (Democrat), and gives to Johnston 340, and to Summers 308. In a majority of 31 to Johnston instead of 4 majority for Summers, as previously reported. The Republic can report Boone county as giving 77 majority to Summers. Correcting our table, and estimating the vote of Prince William at 350 majority for Johnston, and Westmoreland at 300 majority for Summers, liberal enough to Summers in both cases—we make Johnston's majority in the whole State, 6,399. The official returns may carry it up to seven thousand.

The Senate will consist of 34 Democrats and 16 Whigs—and the House of 87 Democrats and 63 Whigs—democratic majority on joint ballot, 169. In Smyth county, (Va.) the Whigs received a return, in consequence of the commissioners at a Democratic precinct, whose vote would have elected Grievous, (Dem.) having failed, within the five days to sign and certify the polls there."

The last Examiner says: Mr. Joseph Johnson, the Governor elect of this Commonwealth, has arrived in this city and taken lodgings at the Exchange Hotel. We understand that this distinguished gentleman is in fine health and excellent spirits; and that he has received the congratulations of many citizens. His term of office by the election of the Legislature during last winter's session, will commence on next Thursday. On that day he will be installed by taking the oath before the Justice of the Peace. No matter what the Legislature and the vote of the State is announced, will his term be by popular election commence. At that time he will be installed by taking the oath again in the presence of the two Houses of Legislature."

FIRES.

There was a disastrous fire in Philadelphia on the 26th December. The loss is estimated at \$150,000. The intense cold prevented the firemen from operating, and the fire thus obtained dangerous headway. At one time the conflagration threatened to be general.

There was a disastrous fire in New York on the 27th instant. The fire broke out at No. 11, Bowery, and consumed about twenty buildings, involving a loss of some \$150,000.